

The Standard.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

An Independent Newspaper, published every evening except Sunday, without a muzzle or a club.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

AGE LIMIT TO BE 18 to 45.

Secretary Baker is said to have committed himself to the policy advocated by the war staff of extending the age limit so as to embrace all boys and men between the ages of 18 and 45.

Whatever is necessary to the winning of this war should be done. If, to raise an army of between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000, we must have the boys of 18 and the men of 45, then let us not hesitate to call them to the colors.

The war must be successfully fought, if we are not to be slaves. Better that we all go to war and die, than yield to the lash of slave masters from over the seas.

AIRMAN CAN END THE WAR.

Flying low in the late battles on the British front, the Allied aviators performed extraordinary deeds. The airmen alone, at critical points in the retreat on the Somme, defeated enemy attacks, breaking up the waves of oncoming Huns with machine gun fire, and in places they filled in gaps in the line of defense. On some days, according to the official report, they dropped over 50 tons of explosives on troops on the march, on railway junctions, roads, transport trains, and also fired in a single day 250,000 rounds.

When the German troops had crossed the Aisne and were well on their way to the Marne, in the last drive for Paris, what an opportunity there was for a large fleet of airplanes to attack the troops in the open. A drive of that kind would be made almost impossible, if America had 20,000 or 30,000 bombing air machines.

Young men who are in our service believe the war will be ended when America reaches its objective in airplane production.

Nearly all our airmen are now converted to the idea that, instead of depending on breaching the German trenches, when the Allied offensive starts, the drive must be made through the air. All German lines of communication back of the trenches must be bombed day and night. Bridges must be wrecked, roads made impassable and depots of supplies destroyed. Furthermore cities and towns within reach must be pounded incessantly. The heart of Germany must be made to feel the horrors which the German policy of frightfulness has inflicted on others.

With the ripening of the crops this summer, the grain fields of Germany are to be fired by the dropping of phosphorus. This is carrying home to Germany the firebrands which the Germans had planned to place in the hands of the I. W. W. in the United States.

WHAT ARE THE LOSSES?

A French officer, just from the fighting front, places the German losses between Montdidier and Noyon, in the late offensive, at 80,000.

Other authorities have given the German casualties since March 21, exclusive of the last attacks, at 660,000. If these figures are approximately correct, Hindenburg has lost one-third of his effectives.

But estimates of the losses of the enemy always are guesses, based on statements made by prisoners or the withdrawal of divisions from the battle line.

This we do know, that the British lost not less than 250,000 in the Picardy and Flanders drives.

How many British prisoners were taken, no one seems to know. The Germans claimed over 160,000. But often the Teutons add all the civil population of military age, and their totals are unreliable.

If the Germans have had 740,000 casualties, the fighting since the first day of spring should not be other than heartening to the Allies.

HOW A WELL-INFORMED MAN VIEWS WAR.

Analyzing the war, Henry Clews, who is thoroughly informed on the strength of the Allies and the enemy, makes this most hopeful comment:

"The drift of the war is satisfactory, inasmuch that despite progress

of the enemy on the map, the Allies are making still greater progress in the matter of power. This is due in part to the rapidity with which America is now coming into the fight, plus the growing confidence of British and French in their ability to hold fast until we arrive in adequate force. Germany's refusal to admit coming defeat is quite comprehensible. Though unwilling to make the admission, Prussian leaders undoubtedly know that militarism is doomed; that the superior resources of the Allies, reinforced by the oncoming flood of American soldiers, will ere long destroy their power for good. They are too intelligent to really believe that in their present condition of decline they can accomplish their worldwide ambitions. But out of sheer desperation they prefer the chances of ruin rather than confess defeat. They are taking the gambler's chances and plunging with the utmost recklessness, hoping to secure all the advantages possible and do all the injury possible before the fateful peace parleys begin. The greater their winnings now, the greater the chance, they hope, of using those winnings as an offset to the Allied terms. Of course German military leaders will not admit such contingencies; and by skillfully deceiving its civilian population and buoying them up with doctored reports of great victories, dreams of Mittel-Europa, etc., they have been able to keep the war going. So the cruel game is still on for the purpose of maintaining a criminal government which has wrought horrors and immoralities that stagger humanity."

WHEN NATURE SMILES FOR US.

Utah has not had a bumper crop since the beginning of the war, and even the whole of the United States has had a lower yield per acre of food-stuffs than in a period of years.

An Ogden farmer claims he can present facts to prove that the Lord is chastising His own, and he quotes from the war records innumerable instances of the intervention of the hand of Fate on the side of the bully. In one of the battles of the Somme, the British could see their way clear to a break through when, as though from a cloudless sky, rain began to fall and within 12 hours the roads were quagmires and artillery could not be moved forward.

When the British and French had gained the upperhand on the west front, Russia suddenly collapsed.

Now, when crops are so essential to winning of the war, America, though stimulated to the utmost, struggles against adverse weather conditions. Here in Utah the dry farmer has been looking forward to a heavy yield of wheat, the most desired cereal, but the extremely hot days give promise of disappointing the tiller of the soil.

Last season the wheat crop in the United States fell far below what was expected, while the corn crop gave an abundant promise which finally led to disappointment when it was discovered that a big percentage of the harvest did not mature and could not be stored so as to be utilized to best advantage.

Our crop forecasts are pleasing, but not until the time of reaping can we proceed to rejoice with an enthusiasm free from doubt.

DEAL FIRMLY WITH THE GRAFTERS.

As a young man, we remember reading, in the history of the Civil War, that the government shoe contractors made footwear for the soldiers which was almost useless, and we asked the question:

Why did the authorities fail to take the frauds out and execute them?

The grafter, who preys on his country in the time of war, is worse than a highwayman, pickpocket or burglar. He indirectly aids the enemy, and should be treated as a traitor.

Army officers guilty of abetting graft in war contracts, are in a class with enemy spies.

This country would be relieved, if the government should turn from a policy of mildness to one of great firmness and make an example of grafters, traitors, spies and dynamiters.

The American people want the government to show signs of having a "punch" in dealing with those who in any manner get in the way of our military preparations.

BUT HE WON'T.

Clothes have become so scarce in Germany that Berlin has been ordered to contribute 40,000 suits for distribution among the threadbare. Everybody who has a suit he doesn't need must give it up. This will give the Kaiser a chance to give the one he had expected to wear on his entry into Paris.—Exchange.

Do not forget that War Savings Stamps are not for children only. Most of the squandering is done by the grown-ups.

W.S.S.

Answer "Yes" or "No"

Are you proud to compare what you are doing to win the war with what your friend in the trenches is doing?

Are you giving him a fifty-fifty deal on the proposition?

Isn't it true that most of us confuse the meaning of a "personal sacrifice" with "inconvenience?" We like to pat ourselves on the back for "personal sacrifice" when we submit to the inconveniences of the war, over which we have no control.

Are you lending for war purposes all that you would cheerfully give to prevent some terrible misfortune coming to—say your mother?

Are you as concerned about ending the war as you would be about ending the career of a mad dog which constantly threatened your child?

Until we can think of war in this way—there is danger for America.

Every last one of us at home here should get it settled in his mind once and for all, that military service for him means "loaning our government all the money he possibly can."

Good intentions are below par—CASH COUNTS. War Savings Stamps offer you a safe, convenient and profitable way to lend our government your money. Honestly now—are you doing your share.

HAND THE POSTMAN A QUARTER

BUY A 25¢ THRIFT STAMP EVERY DAY

U-BOAT RAIDING NOT SUCCESS

American Naval Authorities Consider Atlantic Coast Campaign Too Far Afield.

LONDON, June 18.—The opinion expressed by Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, first sea lord of the British admiralty to the Associated Press last week that the submarine activity of the Germans off the Atlantic coast of the United States should not be taken very seriously as the Germans probably would not attempt to block the American shores, resulted today in the following statement being issued at American naval headquarters:

"The activity of the German submarines on the American coast is a manifestation of the failure of the enemy's submarine campaign. The enemy has a limited number of submarines, and his only chance of employing this available number successfully is to concentrate their operations on the focal points of allied trade. All shipping which supplies the allied armies must converge in the areas in the vicinity of England and France."

U-Boats Too Far Afield.

"Every submarine which operates far afield as off the extensive coast of America simply means less losses to the allies because it is one less submarine where shipping is heavy and therefore harder to protect. If the allies could in any way influence the enemy they would encourage him to send his submarines to these areas distant from the critical areas."

"Such activities will, of course, result in the loss of some ships—losses will undoubtedly go on until the end of the war. What we are concerned about is whether the losses the enemy inflicts are critical—are more than we can stand. As long as they are kept below the critical stage they could go on indefinitely and not affect the war."

Present Naval Situation.

"The situation today is that there is sufficient tonnage available to meet the allied demands and it is constantly growing larger. At the present rate of construction it will continue to grow larger even if the submarine losses increase. The enemy's high command knows these basic facts only too well as is evidenced by their desperate attempts to force a decision on land before the full weight of American intervention can be brought to bear."

No Effect On Outcome.

"From the enemy press it is evident that these futile submarine raids in remote areas, such as raids on the American coast, the bombardment of Monrovia and the activities in the Azores, cannot have any effect on the outcome of the war and are carried out to deceive their own public as to the submarine campaign. The German public is led to believe by cleverly constructed press accounts that their submarines operate at pleasure in all parts of the world. The fact remains that the allies have command of the seas—submarine as well as surface."

WAR CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The army casualty list today contained 144 names divided as follows:

Killed in action, 28; died of wounds, 12; died of accident and other causes, 3; died in airplane accident, 2; died of disease, 8; wounded severely, 87; wounded slightly, 1; missing in action, 1; prisoners, 2.

Killed in Action.

Lieutenants Edward Wilson Flower, Youngstown, O.; Isaac V. Coltra, Blue

SISTER BERNICE DIES

IN SALT LAKE AFTER SHORT ILLNESS

Sister Mary Bernice, Nee Bruneau, a member of the faculty of Sacred Heart academy for ten years, died yesterday in Salt Lake at the Holy Cross hospital. Sister Bernice is known by hundreds of students of the academy and has been one of the prominent teachers at that institution.

She was born in Tooele in 1875 and educated in the schools of Salt Lake and came to Ogden soon after entering the community of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

After completing the normal course at the University of Utah, she taught in Salt Lake schools for one year. She then attended Harvard university, taking advanced courses in botany, biology and bacteriology, receiving the bachelor of science degree in 1906.

In response to a call to the religious life, she entered the novitiate of the Sisters of the Holy Cross at Notre Dame, Indiana. On completing the period of probation, Sister Bernice was appointed teacher at St. Mary's college in Indiana, which office she held until her superiors, realizing that her health had become impaired, deemed a change of climate necessary, and sent her back to Utah in 1909, since which time she had been connected with the Sacred Heart academy at Ogden. A few months ago, however, her condition became aggravated, and she was forced to give up her teaching and seek rest.

She leaves one brother, A. J. Bruneau of Salt Lake and two sisters, Sister M. Dorothea, a teacher at Sacred Heart academy, Ogden, and Mrs. W. Ajax of Tooele.

Protect your soldiers with your savings.

A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Miss Kelly Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.

Newark, N. J.—"For about three years I suffered from nervous breakdown and got so weak I could hardly stand, and had headaches every day. I tried everything I could think of and was under a physician's care for two years. A girl friend had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and she told me about it. From the first day I took it I began to feel better and now I am well and able to do most any kind of work. I have been recommending the Compound ever since and give you my permission to publish this letter."

Miss Kelly, 476 So. 14th St., Newark, N. J.

The reason this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, was so successful in Miss Kelly's case was because it went to the root of her trouble, restored her to a normal healthy condition and as a result her nervousness disappeared.

They also serve who buy War Savings Stamps—if they save and buy to the utmost of their ability, and buy in time.

SISTER BERNICE DIES

IN SALT LAKE AFTER SHORT ILLNESS

Sister Mary Bernice, Nee Bruneau, a member of the faculty of Sacred Heart academy for ten years, died yesterday in Salt Lake at the Holy Cross hospital. Sister Bernice is known by hundreds of students of the academy and has been one of the prominent teachers at that institution.

She was born in Tooele in 1875 and educated in the schools of Salt Lake and came to Ogden soon after entering the community of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

After completing the normal course at the University of Utah, she taught in Salt Lake schools for one year. She then attended Harvard university, taking advanced courses in botany, biology and bacteriology, receiving the bachelor of science degree in 1906.

In response to a call to the religious life, she entered the novitiate of the Sisters of the Holy Cross at Notre Dame, Indiana. On completing the period of probation, Sister Bernice was appointed teacher at St. Mary's college in Indiana, which office she held until her superiors, realizing that her health had become impaired, deemed a change of climate necessary, and sent her back to Utah in 1909, since which time she had been connected with the Sacred Heart academy at Ogden. A few months ago, however, her condition became aggravated, and she was forced to give up her teaching and seek rest.

She leaves one brother, A. J. Bruneau of Salt Lake and two sisters, Sister M. Dorothea, a teacher at Sacred Heart academy, Ogden, and Mrs. W. Ajax of Tooele.

Protect your soldiers with your savings.

A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Miss Kelly Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.

Newark, N. J.—"For about three years I suffered from nervous breakdown and got so weak I could hardly stand, and had headaches every day. I tried everything I could think of and was under a physician's care for two years. A girl friend had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and she told me about it. From the first day I took it I began to feel better and now I am well and able to do most any kind of work. I have been recommending the Compound ever since and give you my permission to publish this letter."

Miss Kelly, 476 So. 14th St., Newark, N. J.

The reason this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, was so successful in Miss Kelly's case was because it went to the root of her trouble, restored her to a normal healthy condition and as a result her nervousness disappeared.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH AT GARLAND

GARLAND, June 18.—Mrs. Carrie Hawks, 18 years of age, wife of Eardley Hawks of North Garland, was so severely burned yesterday morning that she died a few hours later.

Mrs. Hawks attempted to start a fire with gasoline. An explosion followed and her clothing was soon a mass of flames.

Miss Millie Hawks, her sister-in-law, attempted to smother the flames and was severely burned about the arms.

Mrs. Hawks was the daughter of C. A. Johnson of this city. In addition to her father, she is survived by her husband, a baby 1 year of age, three brothers and five sisters.

MINISTERS CONDEMN GAMBLING DEVICES

Ogden's churches will unite in union services during the months of July and August, according to an agreement reached by the Ministerial association at its last meeting. The union services will start the first Sunday of July.

The association officially disapproved the holding of outings at resorts where gambling devices are open to children. A resolution condemning the practice was passed unanimously by the ministers.

RAILROAD SUED FOR \$105,610 IN DAMAGES

PROVO, June 18.—Five suits were filed in the Fourth district court today against the Salt Lake & Utah Railroad company, J. E. Kempton and W. R. Looney, asking for damages aggregating \$105,610.

The claims are based on deaths and injuries growing out of the accident and the Salt Lake & Utah railroad at Salem on May 19, 1918, in which two men were killed and three injured.

Herbert Snow brings suit for the death of his son, George Lamar Snow, and Eben Snow for the death of his son, Asa G. Snow. The damages asked in each are \$30,305.

E. E. Peterson, as guardian ad litem for Anthony Peterson, asks for \$25,000 for injuries suffered by Anthony Peterson; John Warren, as guardian ad litem for Paul Warren, asks for \$10,000, and Herbert Snow, as guardian ad litem for Reuben Snow, asks for \$10,000 damages. King, Straup, Nibley & Leatherwood represent the plaintiffs.

Kempton and Looney were operating on the train which had the collision.

INCREASE OF RATES OPPOSED IN IDAHO

BOISE, Idaho, June 18.—The public utilities commission of this state has decided to file a blanket protest against the proposed increase of freight rates 25 per cent. This decision was reached by the commission after numerous complaints had been received protesting against the raise which is to become effective June 25.

It is held that Idaho's rates are already excessive and that to add the big increase will work a great injustice to the people. The commission believes that Idaho's rates should be left as they now are and the rates of other states graduated up to them.

Frank R. Gooding, federal food administrator, who appeared before the commission and vigorously protested against the increase, declared that it would take from the pockets of coal consumers alone in Idaho a total of \$5,500,000.

Mr. Gooding believes the proposed

ARMY PLANS FOR SET OF GAMES

Real International Contests to Be Held During the Autumn Season.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The success of several minor track and field meets not far from the battle lines in France and Italy has led to tentative plans for a real international set of games to be held during the autumn. At present the scheme has only been outlined in a general way, but the interest evinced indicates that such a series of events can be made unusually attractive in view of the athletic talent available.

The games, it staged, will probably be held in or near Paris and will include entries from the English, French, Italian, Canadian and United States army, navy and air forces. Much will depend, of course, upon conditions prevailing at that time, but it can be staged without fear of contradiction that if the opportunity is favorable there will be a remarkable turn-out of athletic talent.

The United States forces abroad include a large number of college and club athletes of prominence in their particular athletic specialties and the same is true of those of Canada and England. France and Italy number among their soldiers many men who have, after several years of service, developed remarkable physical power and endurance and from these there could be selected performers whose ability on track and field would undoubtedly prove a surprise to other competitors.

Under certain conditions such a meet if it eventuates, might prove a war-time substitute for the Olympic games which were scheduled to be held in Berlin during the summer of 1916. The war naturally side-tracked all possibility of these games and there has not been a meeting of the International Olympic Games committee for many months. At the last conference there were tentative requests for the privilege of holding the games in 1920 from Cuba, Belgium and Scandinavian countries.

increase penalizes a farmer from living in the west. He pointed out that Idaho farmer pays a war tax of 15 to meet the 3 per cent tax, whereas the Kansas farmer pays but 3%.



Vibration For Health

Two kinds in stock. Everything for Electricity. Everything for Automobiles.

Cheesman Electric & Auto Supply

2564 Washington Avenue
Phones 325-326

BRIGHAM SUBSCRIBERS, NOTICE!

The agency of the Standard in Brigham is now in the hands of O. R. Nelson, 35 So. 5th West. Subscribers failing to receive their paper, please call him, phone 110-W.